

**WGSD**  
**Alternative Method of Instruction**  
**(AMI)**

*Second Grade*

**Day #5**

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# UFLI Home Practice

Our end of the week phonics assessment will include each of these skills, please have students reading these words each day.

Read and Write: Reading and writing words with long u spelled with sneaky e (u\_e) and review sneaky e spellings. Read and write the words.

Read

cube

Write on your own

mute

fuse

tune

rule

June

Review Irregular Words: Read & Write irregular word. Grown ups, read the word to your student, have them write the words on a separate piece of paper.

The spelling of these words will be assessed.

one  
♥ ♥

once  
♥ ♥

# UFLI Home Practice

Listen and build: Using letter tiles, writing paper, or online word mat, build the following words. Grown ups read the words to your student and have them write or build the word, changing the sounds as you read.

mule → mute → cute → cube

use → muse → fuse → fume

## Sentences:

Read the sentences below, rewrite them with your best handwriting. Circle words with long u vowel with sneaky e and underline irregular words.

1. Should we get one tube?

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2. They will tune the flute once.

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\*Read the story and answer the questions in a full sentence.\*

### June's Flute

June has a flute. June likes to use the flute to make tunes. There is one tune June likes best. She likes the song Sand Dunes. June has a pal, Luke. Luke has no flute, but Luke likes to sing.

Once, June and Luke made tunes at lunch for their pals. The last song they did was Sand Dunes. June was on the flute and Luke sang. They did a fine job!

1. What does June use to make tunes? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who is June's friend? \_\_\_\_\_

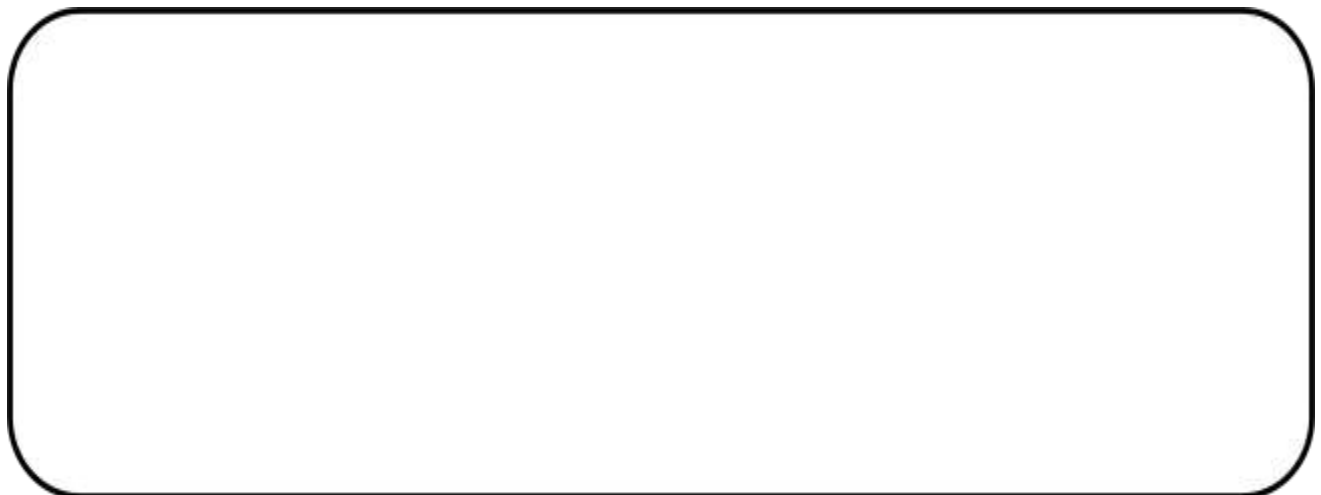
\_\_\_\_\_

3. How was the song, Sand Dunes played? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Illustrate the story here.



**Title:** *How Do Earth Events Happen?*

**Objective:**

Students will learn how Earth events, like volcanic eruptions or the growth of mountains, can happen quickly or slowly. They will gather information from different sources and use it to describe how these events occur.

**Duration:** 20–30 minutes

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**Lesson Steps**

**1. Introduction Video (5 minutes)**



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- Explain your observations about the images above.

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## 2. Activity: Explore Earth Events

Read one of the two articles:

1. Quick Event - Volcano (See attached document)
2. Slow Event - Weathering and Erosion (See attached document)

Answer the following questions:

- "What happened in the article about the quick event?"
  - "What happened in the article about the slow event?"
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### 3. Compare and Contrast Activity

Compare and contrast a quick event and a slow event using the chart below.

Earth Event Type	Quick Event (Volcano, etc.)	Slow Event (Erosion, etc.)
What Happened?		
How long did it take?		
What causes it?		

Encourage students to draw pictures of what they saw in the videos.

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### 4. Reflection Activity

Reflect on the two types of Earth events by answering these questions:

- "Why do you think some Earth events happen quickly, while others take a long time?"
- "Can you think of any other Earth events that happen fast or slow?"



## Indoor Physical Activity Checklist for Second and Third Graders

Choose 3 of the activities listed below. Once completed, check the items off of the list.

- **Jump Rope Practice** – Practice jumping rope in different patterns (single jumps, double jumps).
- **Ball Toss Challenge** – Toss a ball or rolled-up sock into a bucket from increasing distances.
- **Balance Beam Walk** – Use tape or a scarf on the floor and add challenges like walking backward or balancing an item.
- **Yoga Flow** – Practice a sequence of yoga poses, like warrior pose, tree pose, and child's pose.
- **Simon Says with Exercise** – Incorporate jumping jacks, lunges, or squats into Simon Says.
- **Freeze Dance** – Dance energetically to music and freeze when it stops.
- **Mini Obstacle Course** – Create an obstacle course with chairs, cushions, and toys to climb over, under, or around.
- **Balloon Tennis** – Use hands, paddles, or books to hit a balloon back and forth without letting it touch the floor.
- **Jump Over the Line** – Lay down a piece of tape and practice jumping back and forth across it.
- **Follow the Leader with Actions** – Add challenges like skipping, hopping on one foot, or spinning in circles.
- **Hopscotch Grid** – Use tape to create a hopscotch grid and hop through it while counting or saying the alphabet.
- **Chair Aerobics** – Sit on a chair and perform leg lifts, seated marches, and arm movements to music.
- **Wall Sit Challenge** – See how long they can hold a wall sit position and try to beat their record.
- **Pretend Sports Game** – Act out sports like shooting basketball hoops, swinging a baseball bat, or kicking a soccer ball.
- **Shadow Boxing** – Practice punching and ducking an imaginary opponent while moving in place.
- **Dance Routine** – Create and practice a short dance routine to a favorite song.
- **Plank Time Challenge** – Hold a plank position for as long as possible and aim to improve each time.
- **Sock Bowling** – Set up plastic bottles or toys as pins and roll a ball or sock to knock them down.
- **Animal Movements** – Move across the room like a different animal (galloping horse, slithering snake, waddling penguin).
- **Scarf or Ribbon Dance** – Use a scarf or ribbon to create shapes and patterns while moving to music.
- **Step Challenge** – Count how many steps they can take marching or jogging in place in one minute.

- **Stretch and Reach** – Practice stretching and reaching for imaginary stars, fruits, or objects on a high shelf.
- **Room Relay Race** – Set up a relay race with items to carry or tasks to complete at different spots in the room.
- **Floor Puzzle Movement** – Lay puzzle pieces around the room and move to retrieve and assemble them.
- **Simon Says with Balance** – Include balancing on one foot, hopping on one leg, or walking heel-to-toe.
- **Chair or Table Crawls** – Crawl under and over sturdy chairs or tables in a safe manner.
- **Target Practice** – Set up paper targets and throw soft objects like rolled-up socks to hit them.
- **Sock Sliding** – Use socks to "ice skate" on smooth floors, practicing balance and coordination.
- **Musical Chairs** – Play with just one chair and alternate running, skipping, or jumping in a circle around it.
- **Stair Step Challenge** – If stairs are available, step up and down while counting to a certain number.
- **Ball Balancing Act** – Balance a ball on a flat object (like a book) and move it across the room without dropping it.

# Weathering and Erosion

by Rachelle Kreisman



Nature is always changing. Those changes are called natural events. Some natural events happen quickly. Think of a fire that starts when lightning strikes a tree. Other events occur slowly, such as when rocks are worn down over hundreds of years. This happens because of weathering and erosion.

Weathering is what happens when a part of a rock is loosened. Parts of rocks are usually loosened by nature. Erosion (ih-ROH-jzun) happens after weathering. It is the process of moving water, moving ice, or wind carrying away a part of a rock.

Moving water can cause weathering and erosion. Have you ever seen waves crash against rocks on the shore? The water can chip off small pieces of rock and carry them away. As more waves hit the rocks, more pieces are chipped off and carried away. Because of this, the rocks get

smaller and smaller over time.

Moving ice can cause weathering and erosion. Some mountains have solid sheets of ice near the top. During warmer weather, a bit of ice melts. Then the sheet of ice may move slowly down the mountain. As the solid ice moves, it scrapes rocks, breaking off pieces. Then the pieces are taken away by the moving ice.

Wind also causes weathering and erosion. Wind can blow sand and dirt. It can carry the dirt far away. In some places, strong wind will push sand against rocks. Over a long period of time, the wind wears down those rocks.

## Grade 2 - Day 5

### Art

Build a 3D structure using recycled materials (e.g., boxes, bottles, or cardboard).

Sculpt an animal or object using air-dry clay or playdough.

Create a diorama of a place you imagine or have visited.

Use toothpicks and marshmallows to make a small model or geometric shape.

### Music

Dance to a song and match your movements to the rhythm.

Create a simple movement routine for a favorite tune.

Walk or march in time with a song's beat.

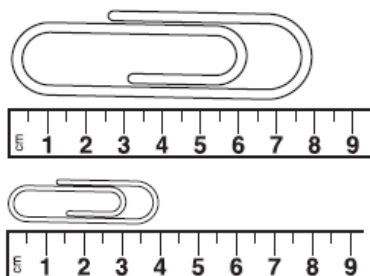
Try pretending to be a conductor and lead an imaginary band.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Jacob writes 27 letters while he is away at camp. He has 19 stamps. How many more stamps does Jacob need to mail all of his letters?

2. Monique has \$3.54. Draw 2 ways to show the amount of money Monique has.

3. How much longer is one paper clip than the other?



4. Write  $<$ ,  $>$ , or  $=$  to make the statements true.

847  784

116  161

324  234

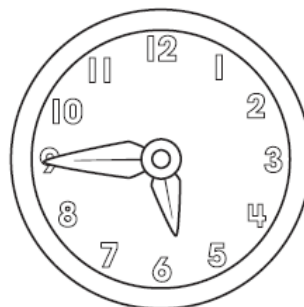
5.  
 $887 - 354 =$

6.  
 $486 + 313 =$

7. Write the number 40 on the number line.



8. What time is shown?



9. Travon checked out 27 library books last year. Paul checked out 34 library books last year. How many library books did Travon and Paul check out altogether?

10. Ryan has 48 feet of ribbon and Sierra has 21 feet of ribbon. How many feet of ribbon do they have altogether?

11. Which units would you use to measure your pencil?

- A. centimeters
- B. meters

12. Count by 100's.

270, 370, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

13.

$$51 + 22 + 10 + 13 =$$

14.

$$40 - 19 =$$

15.

$$9 + 3 =$$

16.

$$10 - 7 =$$

# The Volcano That Keeps Erupting

by Susan LaBella



A volcano on the island of Hawaii has been erupting since 1983. The volcano's name is Kilauea (kee-lah-WAY-ah). It has released tons of hot, melted rock called lava.

Volcanoes are openings on the surface of our planet that can send lava, gas, and steam into the air. You may have seen volcanoes that look like mountains with openings at the top. Many volcanoes look like that. But others appear more flat. An example of a flatter volcano is the shield volcano.



Most of the world's volcanoes are found in an area that forms a shape like a horseshoe around the Pacific Ocean. Scientists call that area the "Ring of Fire."

Kilauea is a shield volcano. Lava from Kilauea has done a lot of damage. In 1990, lava flowed over a hundred homes, a church, and a store in the village of Kalapana. Those places were destroyed. From 1983 to 2011, lava destroyed almost all the houses in another community called Royal Gardens. There was one house that survived all those years. In 2012, another lava flow ruined the only home remaining in that community. Today, Royal Gardens is no longer home to anyone.

Scientists say Kilauea's lava threatens more homes and a forest preserve. The scientists are using computers to map the lava's path. They hope to predict what Kilauea will do in the future.